Forestry Canada Forêts Canada

Canada, forestry, and the FAO

W.R. Clark

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Canada, Forestry, and the FAO

Canada's Involvement in Forestry with the
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
of the United Nations
(Current to June 1988)

W. R. Clark
Petawawa National Forestry Institute
Forestry Canada

in collaboration with

Policy, Planning, and Economics Directorate
Forestry Canada

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Abstract

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations held its founding conference in Canada in 1945 and, as of June 1988, had 158 member nations. FAO is the international organization most active in the forestry sector, currently spending a total of over US$ 55 million per year in this area (9.5% of the FAO total): $46 million on its 214 forestry field projects around the developing world, and $9 million on its Department of Forestry at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy. Presently, 7 of the 61 professional and higher staff in the department are Canadians, and Canada indirectly contributes nearly US$ 0.5 million annually to FAO's various forestry programs. This report details the purpose, organization, resources, and activities of FAO and its many forestry-related subsidiary bodies, highlighting Canadian participation.

Résumé

Issue d'une conférence tenue au Canada en 1945, l'Organisation pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture des Nations Unies (O.A.A./FAO) comptait 158 pays membres en juin 1988. L'O.A.A. est le principal organisme international œuvrant dans le secteur forestier, y consacrant annuellement 9,5% de son budget total, soit plus de 55 millions de dollars américains: 46 millions sont affectés à 214 projets sur le terrain dans les pays en voie de développement et 9 millions sont alloués au département des forêts de l'administration centrale de l'O.A.A. à Rome. Sept Canadiens figurent parmi les 61 professionnels et cadres supérieurs du département. Le Canada verse indirectement quelque 500 000 dollars américains à l'O.A.A. pour ses divers programmes forestiers. Ce rapport décrit en détail le but, l'organisation, les ressources et les activités de l'O.A.A. et de ses nombreux organes subsidiaires œuvrant dans le domaine, tout en mettant l'accent sur la participation canadienne.

Introduction

This report is about the forestry activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, highlighting Canadian involvement. It contains a detailed account of the purpose, organization, resources, activities, and related aspects of FAO and its many forestry-related subsidiary bodies, and is intended as a work of reference.

It was spawned from one section of a 1975 internal report by **John D. Dunfield** that was subsequently revised and published as follows:

> **Macleod, J.C.** 1978. 'Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).' pp.13-20 in J.C. Macleod. 1978. 'Canada's international role in forestry.' Fisheries and Environment Canada, Canadian Forestry Service, Information Report DPC-X-6. 43 p.

The present report is completely new, with minor exceptions. Some of its principal features are as follows:

- Virtually all of the text and the factual information is new, updated to June 1988. A quantitative approach is stressed.
- Nearly every statement is explicitly supported, in most cases by documented authorities. A bibliography of 79 references is included.
- The presentation is organized to reveal the place of the various bodies within the FAO hierarchy.
- Subheadings are used within each main entry to ensure consistent and full treatment. Canada's role receives special emphasis.
- New graphics clarify relationships, convey essential detail, or add emphasis or interest.
- All documentation has been prepared in an electronic format to facilitate future revisions, custom reproduction, or other uses. These computer files include a bibliographic database and transcripts of oral communications.

NOTES ON THE SUBSECTIONS

The following, in order of appearance, are brief accounts of the subsections used on a selective basis to structure each main entry. The principal headings are in **bold-face** type.

• General

This subsection is a catch-all used where the available information is incomplete or does not fit well into the main subsections, or where the nature of the body does not justify a detailed breakdown.

• **Aims/Functions**

One or the other of these titles is used to indicate the purpose of the organization. *Aims* , the preferred label, is used if some ultimate end is explicitly identified in the source. More often, however, the purpose is more process-oriented, in which case *Functions* is used.

• **Organization**

This subsection gives an overview of the body's organization, addressing such things as membership, decision structure, officers, and meetings.

• Role of FAO

The World Forestry Congress entry requires this special section because of the unique connection of FAO to the congress.

• Subsidiary Bodies

If the organization has established subsidiary bodies (e.g. study groups) for forestry purposes (or in some cases for administrative reasons), then these are described briefly here. So too is any Canadian involvement in such organs.

• Interagency Links
This subsection is used to record the extent of connections to other intergovernmental or nongovernmental international bodies. Such links are indicative of an organization's sphere of influence.

• **Resources**
The resources available to the organization in the form of money or people are noted here. A special effort was made to explain FAO's budgetary/extrabudgetary system of financing vis-à-vis its Regular and Field Programs.

• **Activities**
This subsection presents current, specific, representative activities or achievements. For advisory bodies, the presentation may include some of their recommendations.

• **Canadian Involvement**
Canada's involvement is consolidated in this one subsection (except for participation in any *Subsidiary Bodies* as noted above). Here may be found information on Canada's status as a member, on the composition and size of a typical Canadian delegation to meetings, or on the means by which Canada coordinates its activities. Also mentioned, of course, is any monetary, technical, or other tangible Canadian contribution.

• Publications
In this subsection a summary or sampling of mainly serial publications is presented. The meeting reports required of all FAO statutory bodies are excluded.

• **Contacts**
This subsection lists some or all of the following: the organization and division, the address, and the telephone number of the offices having responsibility for the body in question. In every case at least two permanent contacts are identified, one in FAO, one in Canada.

A list of the incumbents has been compiled separately and is available from the director, International Forestry Branch, Forestry Canada.

PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS (ENDNOTES)
Nearly every statement is explicitly attributed to one or more authorities, either here in the *Personal Communications* section, or in the *References* section.

Information provided *orally* to the author is identified in the text by an endnote reference number (like this:[17]). These endnotes are compiled in numerical sequence under the heading *Personal Communications* .

Transcripts of most of these telephone conversations or personal interviews (plus some others not cited) are filed with the director, International Forestry Branch, Forestry Canada.

REFERENCES
All *documents* used as authorities are cited by number in the main text (e.g. " [78] "), and listed in the *References* section in numerical/alphabetical order. Documents named in the text as examples, and not quoted, are excluded from the *References* .

This numbering scheme obviates the need to cite long-named corporate authors, which the standard author-date system requires. The exact page reference is identified in a special draft filed with the director, International Forestry Branch, Forestry Canada.

The kinds of documents used as authorities include books, reports, journal articles, letters, briefs, and data reports. To accommodate these diverse forms in a consistent fashion, the bibliographic style of the American National Standards Institute has been used.

The exact position of a reference number in the text (whether citing documents or oral communications) indicates which statement(s) is (are) being referenced, as noted below. This is intended to make each citation more precise and to facilitate future revisions.

If the reference number applies to a single sentence then it is placed *inside* the punctuation mark ending that sentence; if the number applies to more than one sentence, or to an entire paragraph, then it is placed *outside* the final punctuation mark.

An isolated word or phrase embedded within a paragraph may be referenced separately. A multiple authority is indicated by two or more reference numbers (either to endnotes or to documents, or sometimes both) appearing side by side.

The following extract from the text, slightly modified, illustrates the various ways that the reference numbers may be positioned and combined:

> FAO assists the host country in establishing a local secretariat[54] and, in particular, supplies an executive secretary for the Organizing Committee [63,21]. Upon request FAO also makes available its staff or consultants to the host nation, albeit on a cost recovery basis[55] [46]. [17]

USE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Documents. Documented information — preferably published — was relied upon wherever possible. Chief among the references used were FAO's own publications, especially 'The director-general's programme of work and budget for 1988-89', the 'Directory of statutory bodies and panels of experts,' and the meeting reports of the various subsidiary bodies.

The main source locations were Agriculture Canada's main library and the various internal files of Forestry Canada. Several key papers, however, were only available elsewhere.

Oral Communications. Information obtained orally from specialists was used as a last resort. Nevertheless, such testimony was still much relied upon because even FAO's own vast printed output left many questions unanswered.

Quotation. The authority is quoted directly whenever possible. Frequently, though, the original material had to be edited for length, context, or clarity. In such cases every effort was made to preserve the original meaning.

CONVENTIONS

Reference Period. FAO's normal planning horizon is two years, a calendar biennium. Any related figures were converted to an annual average to facilitate external comparisons.

Monetary Units. All monetary values are expressed in **US$**, the international standard. FAO already reports its data this way. CAN$ were converted to US$ by multiplying by 0.7874.

Personnel Units. In *Appendix B*, the personnel budget detail for the FAO Forestry Department is expressed in annual **person-years**. The FAO's biennial "work-year" budget figures were converted by dividing first by 2 (to annualize), and then by 1.2 (to convert FAO work-years to person-years).

Acronyms. The nature of this work and of FAO makes the use of acronyms essential. Where applicable, the full name of a given organization is used on first appearance, together with its acronym. On succeeding references, generally confined to that entry, the acronym is substituted freely. The exceptions are a few acronyms in general use within the Canadian forestry community or wider contexts.

The treatment of acronyms in endnotes (*Personal Communications*) differs slightly. The full name of every organization concerned is always given (along with its acronym in bold-face type), but only once, on first occurrence.

Spelling. The spelling authority for Forestry Canada technical publications is 'Webster's third new international dictionary.'

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Food and Agriculture Organization.

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Figure 1. Plaque commemorating the founding conference of FAO, Quebec City.
(Reproduced with permission of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Canadian Parks Service, Environment Canada)

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Aims. The aim of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is to actively promote the common welfare for the purposes of:

- raising levels of nutrition and standards of living;
- securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products;
- bettering the condition of rural populations;

and thus contributing toward an expanding world economy and ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger. [45]

Organization. FAO was established in 1945, the first specialized agency of the UN to be founded after World War II [11]. It is an autonomous body with its own constitution, policy makers, and executive officers. It also has its own budget, secretariat, and administration facilities. [63,45] FAO reports annually to the Economic and Social Council of the UN and cooperates closely with its sister agencies and other UN bodies [77].

FAO is based in Rome [45] and has 158 member states [66]. Delegates from these nations meet in **General Conference** every two years to determine policy and approve the biennial budget and work program of the organization [78]. The 24th session was held in Rome in November, 1987 [29].

The FAO Conference elects the director general of the secretariat and the Independent Chairman of the Council. Every other year FAO holds conferences in each of five regions, excepting only the North American Region[1]. [11]

Legal aspects of FAO, including the constitution, general rules, financial regulations, rules of procedure, and its relations with other organizations are described in 'Basic texts of the Food and Agriculture Organization.' [45]

Subsidiary Bodies. *Appendix A* of the present text identifies the subsidiary bodies of FAO most relevant to Canadian forestry interests and shows their place within the overall organization.

1. The Council

The executive body of FAO is the elected FAO Council, comprising 49 member nations. The Council meets at least three times between Conference sessions. [66] The 91st Session, Council's latest, was in June, 1987 [32].

Canada has a permanent seat on Council [66] and is represented by the Minister of Agriculture or someone he designates[2].

2. Office of the Director General

The director general is the executive officer of the FAO and as such serves the Conference and the Council, carries out their decisions, and acts on behalf of the organization in all its transactions. The director general is head of the secretariat. [45]

3. Standing Committees

Assisting the Council are three elective standing committees dealing with program, finance, and legal matters, respectively. There are also five major standing committees covering activities of the organization, each nonelective and open to all member nations. [66] The most important of these for present purposes is the Committee on Forestry (Section 1.1).

4. Other Bodies

FAO has a wide range of other intergovernmental and expert bodies of both

a global and regional nature [66]. Members of intergovernmental bodies are chosen by the member nations concerned[3]. Members of expert bodies are chosen directly by FAO and serve in a personal capacity with the concurrence of the government concerned[4].

Some subsidiary bodies are set up by conventions and agreements approved by the Conference or Council [48]. Most are established directly by the Conference or Council or, in some cases, by the director general, in the form of (in rank order):

- **Commissions**, comprised of member governments, to examine questions of policy;
- **Committees** and **working parties**, comprised either of member governments or of technical experts, to study matters related to the purpose of FAO; and
- **Panels of experts**, comprising leading professionals in FAO fields of activity, to advise the organization. [45]

The extant FAO bodies in these categories are described in the 'Directory of FAO statutory bodies and panels of experts,' published by FAO. Those whose mandate is primarily forestry related — as classified by FAO — are presented in this report.

The organization may also convene one-time meetings of experts in the form of general, regional, technical, or other **conferences**, **working parties**, or **consultations**. [45]

5. The Secretariat

The FAO secretariat, headquartered in Rome, is organized into the departments of Administration and Finance, General Affairs and Information, Development, Economic and Social Policy, Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry. [28]

The duty of the secretariat is to receive, translate, and circulate documents, reports, and resolutions of the Conference and of its commissions and committees; to prepare the records of the proceedings; and to perform such other work as the Conference or any of its commissions or committees may require. [45]

FAO regional offices are located in Accra, Ghana ('Africa'); Bangkok, Thailand ('Asia and the Pacific'); Geneva, Switzerland ('Europe'); Rome, Italy ('Near East'); and Santiago, Chile ('Latin America and the Caribbean'). Canada and the USA are covered by the North American Liaison Office ('North America'). There are also two liaison offices for the United Nations, one in New York, the other in Geneva. [28]

The North American Liaison Office (LNOR) in Washington, DC, is currently staffed by 22 people, 3 of them professionals.

6. Offices of Permanent Representatives to FAO and National FAO Committees

FAO has provided for Permanent Representatives in Rome to facilitate communications between the organization and its member nations. To improve coordination, FAO has likewise encouraged the establishment of national FAO committees. [28]

7. Offices of Country Representatives

A major feature of FAO's evolution in the past decade has been its decentralization through the establishment of FAO Country Representatives in developing member nations. There are 74 such offices. [28]

Interagency Links. FAO enters into formal agreements with numerous other intergovernmental organizations, and has close links with still many more. Likewise, FAO has established formal relations with scores of international nongovernmental bodies. These links take one of the following three forms (in rank order): 1) consultative status, 2) specialized

consultative status, or 3) liaison status [77,45].

Resources. FAO has approximately 7000 international employees. Half are in Rome, the rest in field, regional, and country offices [11]; the breakdown by sponsor is also half-and-half (regular budget—extrabudgetary)[5]. Professionals number about 3400 [51].

The FAO will spend or administer the spending of **US$ 583 million** *annually* during the calendar 1988-89 biennium, 39% through its regular assessed budget and 61% through its Extrabudgetary Program [28]. For comparison, Canada's total Official Development Assistance for 1987/88 was US$ 2126 million [75].

The **Regular Program** budget exists primarily to generate, and to provide technical support for, FAO's Field Program, but does not pay for the Field Program *per se* (with one exception, the TCP, see below) [47]. Member governments finance the Regular Program budget through their yearly assessment [29]. The 1988-89 budget, expressed on an *annual* basis, is **US$ 226 million** [28].

The regular budget covers the permanent secretariat (including the Technical and Economic Programs such as forestry [28]), the Technical Cooperation Program (Section 1.3.1), and part of several Special Action Programs [11]. (Special Action Programs, which are authorized by the FAO Conference, are set up for a specific purpose and for a limited time; most use extrabudgetary resources.[6])

The **Extrabudgetary Program** pays 90% of **Field Program** costs [30], making the two synonymous for most purposes[7]. The remaining 10% comes from the Technical Cooperation Program (Section 1.3.1) budget [30,79]. The Extrabudgetary Program for the 1988-89 biennium, expressed on an *annual* basis, is **US$ 357 million** [28].

The Extrabudgetary Program is financed exclusively from external sources. Chief among these is the United Nations Development Program although, collectively, various trust funds provided by donor governments [11] are the largest component. (Monies accepted by FAO for purposes specified by the donor are treated as trust or special funds [45].)

The trust funds are called multi-bilateral aid: bilateral in that one country agrees to help another, multinational in that a multinational agency (i.e. FAO) agrees to use its technical expertise to execute the project. The money contributed by the sponsor is held in trust by FAO. [47]

The trust fund arrangement is often attractive to donor countries because it gives the donor direct control over the use of its funds. FAO, in turn, is well positioned to know what work most needs to be done and where, and which countries to approach for financing. The idea for a proposal may originate with any of the three parties.[8] [47]

FAO normally covers expenses for experts invited to meetings of committees, working parties, conferences, or consultations. [45]

Activities. FAO is the international organization most active in the forestry sector [53]. Its work falls into four basic categories: analysis and dissemination of information, advising governments on policy and planning; promoting consultations and cooperation among member countries; and providing technical advice and assistance [11].

In recent years there has been a growing realization that the world's forests are in crisis, caused by environmental pollution in the temperate zones and from deforestation in the tropics. Accordingly, FAO declared 1985 the International Year of the Forest and developed the 'Tropical Forestry Action Plan'. [17] FAO also leads in dealing with the world fuelwood short-

age, with field projects in all regions. [51]

The full scope of FAO's forestry activities is revealed in the following discussion of its advisory and executive bodies, especially the Forestry Department (Section 1.2).

Canadian Involvement. Canada hosted the inaugural session of FAO on 16 October 1945 at the Château Frontenac in Quebec City (*Figure 1*). The chairman of the Quebec Conference was Lester B. Pearson, the future Prime Minister of Canada. [51] As it happened, Pearson was also instrumental in getting forestry added to the FAO mandate, chairing a committee and producing a key background report to this end [71].

The FAO Act of 1945 gives Canada's formal acceptance of the FAO Constitution, allows the Governor-in-Council to carry out its provisions, provides for a parliamentary appropriation, and commits the Secretary of State for External Affairs to prepare an annual report to Parliament [7] of Canada's FAO activities. [5]

The Minister of Agriculture traditionally leads the Canadian delegation to sessions of the FAO Conference.[9] [2]

To facilitate day-to-day liaison between the Canadian government and the organization, a national committee was created in 1946. Responsibility for and funding of the **Canadian Interdepartmental FAO Committee** has been delegated to Agriculture Canada which, over the years, has provided both the chairman and the secretary[10]. [2]

The FAO Committee's complete range of functions is:

1. to advise the government on the proposed program and budget of FAO;
2. to advise on the national position to be taken with respect to FAO policies and programs;
3. to advise vis-à-vis the FAO secretariat;
4. to facilitate communication among FAO, the Canadian government, and the departments of government concerned;
5. to prepare reports as required by the FAO Constitution and the FAO Act;
6. to prepare and publish information and publicity materials on FAO and on Canada's role in FAO;
7. to prepare position papers on subjects arising from FAO Conference resolutions; and
8. to assist with visits to Canada of FAO senior officers and with the organization of FAO seminars in Canada. [2]

Membership on the FAO Committee — besides Agriculture Canada — is comprised of Forestry Canada, the Canadian Commercial Corporation, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and the Departments of Environment, External Affairs (DEA), Finance, Fisheries and Oceans, and Health and Welfare [3]. The Department of Industry, Science and Technology[11], the Public Service Commission[12], and Statistics Canada[13] are also members.

Daily liaison with FAO locally is provided by **the Permanent and Alternate Permanent Representatives of Canada to FAO**, who are posted to the Canadian Embassy in Rome [7]. Presently, DEA sponsors the former, CIDA the latter[14].

Most FAO correspondence with the Government of Canada is dispatched to the Department of External Affairs or to the

Interdepartmental FAO Committee at Agriculture Canada, depending on the subject. DEA is sent documents dealing with: policy matters requiring government decision or commitment; contributions; technical assistance reports; and invitations to meetings and training activities. [49]

Agriculture Canada is sent statistical questionnaires and correspondence on technical or operational matters [49]. This department also handles the actual invitations to and otherwise coordinates Canada's participation in FAO meetings[15].

Forestry Canada is the lead forestry agency at the national level by virtue of its broad federally legislated mandate in forestry. As such it assumes responsibility for most of Canada's forestry dealings with FAO, especially on scientific and technical matters. One of its chief roles is to select Canadian members for the various FAO forestry committees.[16]

Canada's share of FAO's 1988 Regular Program budget, assessed at 3.72% [29], is **US$ 8.8 million**. In addition, Canada is presently contributing US$ 0.5 million to counteract salary losses due to the exchange rate between the US dollar and the lira, plus, on a one-time basis, US$ 0.1 million to bolster FAO's working capital. The total 1988 Canadian contribution to FAO is therefore US$ 9.4 million, which is paid from External Affairs' budget.[17] Canada rarely contributes to the FAO Extrabudgetary Program[18].

The annual value of supplies sold by Canada to FAO averaged US$ 0.2 million during a recent two-year period.

There are **86 Canadians** now working in all areas of FAO, 59 in the Professional categories (including 3 Associate Professional Officers (Section 1.3.2) and 8 consultants), and 27 in the General Service classes [73,62]. The 24 Canadian professionals in the Regular Program included above is well below Canada's present quota of 34 [9].

The main library of Agriculture Canada, in Ottawa, has an entire room devoted to its FAO collection. This library is a full depository for priced FAO publications in paper format and, in addition, its microfiche holdings cover virtually all FAO publications from 1976 onwards.[19]

FAO publications can be bought in Canada from Renouf Publishing Company[20]. Renouf is based in Ottawa but has other stores in Saint-Laurent, Que. and Toronto. [10]

Publications. FAO publishes a large number and variety of materials, including the bimonthly 'Ceres.' Current materials are listed and indexed in 'FAO documentation: current bibliography.' Forestry-related periodicals are noted in the Forestry Department entry (Section 1.2).

Contacts.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations:
Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100, Rome, Italy.
Phone: (6) 57971 [50]

Office of the Director, FAO Liaison Office for North America (LNOR):
1001 22nd Street Northwest, Suite 300, Washington, DC. 20437
Phone: (202) 653-2400 [50]

Office of the Permanent and Alternate Permanent Representatives of Canada to FAO:
Canadian Embassy, Via Zara, 30, 00198, Rome, Italy.
Phone: (6)864-101, 864-385 [50]

Office of the Chairman, Canadian Interdepartmental FAO Committee:
c/o Multilateral Affairs Division, International Program Branch, Agriculture Canada, C. D. Howe Building, 240 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0C5
Phone: (613) 993-6671[21]

Permanent Canadian Forestry Contact:
Director, International Forestry Branch, Policy, Planning, and Economics Directorate, Forestry Canada; Place Vincent Massey, 21st Floor, 351 St. Joseph Blvd., Hull, Québec. K1A 1G5
Phone: (819) 997-1107 [6]

1.1 FAO COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY (COFO)

Aims. The Committee on Forestry is FAO's *policy* advisory body in the field of forestry. Its specific functions are:

1. to conduct periodic reviews of international forestry problems;
2. to review current FAO forestry programs;
3 to advise the director general on future FAO forestry initiatives;
4. to review and make recommendations on specific matters referred to it by the Council, the director general, or a member nation;
5. to report to Council and advise the director general on matters considered by the committee. [45]

Organization. COFO is a standing committee of Council [48]. It has a membership of 92 of FAO's 158 member nations [22]. The committee meets in public as a rule, normally once every two years [45]. COFO's 9th session was in 1988 [22].

The elected officers are the chairman, the first vice-chairman, five regional vice-chairmen, and the chairman of the Drafting Committee (whose members are COFO appointees). [22]

The COFO delegation from any member nation typically includes one delegate, plus any number of alternates, advisers, and observers [22]. Members are usually[22] represented by their most senior officers responsible for forestry [45].

The chairman is elected at the first session in each biennium. The secretary is appointed by the director general. [45]

Subsidiary Bodies. COFO may establish, when necessary, subcommittees, subsidiary working parties, or study groups. The committee sets the terms of reference for its subsidiary bodies. [45]

Resources. Each member nation pays for its own delegation to COFO sessions, while the FAO Forestry Department covers all other meeting expenses and provides the permanent secretariat.[23]

Activities. As indicated by the matters directed to Council's attention from the committee's 1988 session, COFO' s recent concerns were:

- measures to ensure a greater contribution of wildlife to food security and rural development;
- the problems and potentials of forest-based small scale enterprises in development;
- strengthening of FAO programs in harvesting, especially harvesting methodology;
- intensifying FAO's role as the leading international coordinating agency for the implementation of the 'Tropical Forestry Action Plan.' [22]

Canadian Involvement. Canada is a member of the Committee on Forestry [22] but has never chaired it [24]. The Canadian delegate is traditionally the most senior Forestry Canada official[24].

The alternate delegates at COFO sessions are usually the director of the International Forestry Branch of Forestry Canada and the Permanent Representative of Canada to FAO.[25] [21]

The advisers at COFO sessions are normally the chief of the Forestry Sector of CIDA and the Alternate Permanent Representative of Canada to FAO. Occasionally, provincial government or university representatives are invited to attend.[26] [21,22]

Contacts.

The Secretary, FAO Committee on Forestry:
c/o Office of the Assistant Director General, Forestry Department, FAO, Rome. [48]

Other FAO and Canadian contacts:
See FAO.

1.1.1 FAO INTERNATIONAL POPLAR COMMISSION

Functions. The functions of the International Poplar Commission are:

1. to study the scientific, technical, social, and economic aspects of poplar and willow cultivation;
2. to promote the exchange of ideas and material among research workers, producers, and users;
3. to arrange joint research programs;
4. to stimulate the organization of congresses and study tours;
5. to report and make recommendations to the FAO Conference; and
6. to make recommendations to national poplar commissions. [48]

Organization. Membership on the commission, which presently consists of 32 countries [77], is open to all members of FAO and the United Nations [48]. Sessions are held every four years [77]. The 17th and latest meeting, in 1984, was attended by 17 delegates, 6 alternates, and 120 participants and observers [61].

Subsidiary Bodies.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee consists of 12 members elected by the commission from among individuals nominated by member nations of the commission, plus up to 5 co-opted members. Members serve in a personal capacity for a four-year term. [48] A Canadian is presently a member of the executive [61].

Other Subsidiary Bodies

The IPC also has the following technical subsidiary bodies:

Subcommittees of Executive Committee
1. Nomenclature and Registration

Working Parties
1. Logging and Utilization of Poplar Wood
2. Poplar Diseases
3. Poplar Insect Pests

Ad hoc Committees
1. Poplar Breeding
2. Biomass Production Systems for the *Salicaceae* [48]

Resources. Secretarial staff are supplied by the FAO Forestry Department. Expenses of the secretariat are met by FAO; of the session, by the host government [77]; and of the delegations, by the member nation concerned.[27]

Activities. The following recommendations arose from the reports of the technical subsidiary bodies at the latest session of the commission:

- that further work be carried out on the development of tissue culture techniques aimed at eliminating the phytopathological hazards of exchanging cuttings or rootstock; and
- that an attempt be made to establish mixed plantations of conifers/broad-leaved species (such as poplar) so as to counter increasing soil acidity associated with high levels of airborne pollutants. [61]

Canadian Involvement. Canada is a member of the International Poplar Commission. Forestry Canada delegates its authority to represent Canada to the Poplar Council of Canada and provides the council with a monetary contribu-

tion [65]. The Poplar Council of Canada is a nongovernmental organization [61].

Ottawa hosted the 1984 session. Canada's 46 participants accounted for one-third of the total. The chairman, Canada's delegate, was the *Chef de Division, Service de la Recherche, Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources, Gouvernement du Québec* . [61]

Contacts.
The Secretary, International Poplar Commission:
c/o Forest Resources Division, Forestry Department, FAO, Rome. [77]

The Executive Secretary, Poplar Council of Canada:
c/o Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, 203 College Street, Toronto, Ontario. M5S 1A1 [65]
Phone: (416) 978-6313 [4]

Other FAO and Canadian contacts:
See FAO.

1.1.2 FAO REGIONAL FORESTRY COMMISSIONS

General. Regional forestry commissions are intergovernmental bodies established by the FAO Conference to exchange information and to advise on the formulation and implementation of forestry policy [63]. There are presently six, as follows:

- African Forestry Commission
- Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission
- European Forestry Commission
- Latin American Forestry Commission
- Near East Forestry Commission
- North American Forestry Commission [48]

Membership on any of these bodies is restricted to FAO member nations which lie wholly or partly within the region concerned, or which govern states which lie wholly or partly within the region.[28]

Canadian Involvement. Canada is a member of the North American Forestry Commission, which is discussed in detail below. It often sends observers to meetings of the others, however, especially the African, Asia-Pacific, and Latin American Forestry Commissions.[29]

Canada is also vitally interested in the work, for example, of the *ad hoc* Working Group on Effects of Air Pollution on Forests of the European Forestry Commission, and so has named as delegate a Forestry Canada scientist from the Maritimes Forestry Centre. [58]

1.1.2.a FAO NORTH AMERICAN FORESTRY COMMISSION (NAFC)

Functions. The functions of the North American Forestry Commission are:

1. to advise on matters of forest policy and to review and coordinate its implementation at the regional level;

2. to exchange information;

3. to provide technical advice, generally through special subsidiary bodies; and

4. to make recommendations in relation to the foregoing. [48]

Organization. NAFC consists of just three FAO member nations: Mexico, the United States, and Canada. Sessions are held biannually [48], with the three countries alternating as host/chairman. The 14th session in 1987 was NAFC's latest. [35-40]

Subsidiary Bodies.

Committee of Alternates

The Committee of Alternates, like an executive committee, carries on the work of NAFC between sessions. Membership consists of a senior official from each country. The current Canadian representative is the director of the International Forestry Branch, Forestry Canada.[30]

The Study Groups

NAFC has eight technical study groups [40], whose activities and Canadian content are summarized below. Serving on these groups are a total of 19 Canadians, of whom 12 are Forestry Canada personnel, 2 are from other federal units, and 5 are from provincial governments. There are no Canadian participants from private industry or universities. [34]

1. Study Group on Atmospheric Pollution and Deposition

The following materials are currently being prepared by this study group: a list of training facilities and opportunities in pollution-related problems; a bibliography of air pollution research; translations into Spanish and French of manuals on the symptoms of air pollution; and a report on forest decline in North America. A new topical priority is the area of climatic change. [40] Three of the six current members, including the chairman, are Canadians [34].

2. Study Group on Forest Engineering

This body's main areas of concern are: timber harvesting from small forest land ownerships; organization of such ownerships to improve productivity; the use of wood for energy; and improved naval stores operations. [41]

Special emphasis is now on training and technology exchange in such areas as sawmill operation, logging, chainsaw maintenance, and stove technology. A directory of experts in forest engineering has been compiled. [40] Two of the five current members, including the chairman, are Canadians [34].

3. Study Group on Forest Fire Management

This study group stresses technology transfer among the members by conducting training workshops and seminars on fire prevention and control [40], by holding study tours, by arranging trades of fire management personnel, and by publishing the periodical 'Forest Fire News.' This group has also successfully promoted mutual fire assistance agreements, including one between the USA and Canada. [41] Four of the nine current members are Canadians [34].

4. Study Group on Forest Insects and Diseases

This NAFC body has prepared and published two lengthy works on the insects and diseases of the cones and seeds, respectively, of North American conifers [41]. The group also has a very active program of technical exchanges among researchers and field personnel of the three member nations. [40]

A current high priority issue — and of vital concern to Canada — is the pinewood nematode, which threatens to cause a European ban on imports of Canadian softwood products worth US$ 280 million. [59] Three of the eight current members of this study group are Canadians [34].

5. Study Group on Forest Tree Improvement

This group has developed recommendations and position papers to promote tree improvement, and prepared state-of-the-art technical reports on topical subjects such as energy plantations, urban forestry breeding, and germplasm exchanges. [41]

Other achievements have included: arranging for the training of foresters in genetics; assisting in the development of cone and seed insect manuals; promoting the establishment of a seed centre in Mexico; and preparing a glossary of tree improvement terms. [41]

Two new initiatives involve identifying tree species resistant to pollution and capable of growing in Mexico City, and proposing a methodology for conserving threatened genetic resources, based on documented case studies. [40] Three of the seven current members of this group, including the chairman, are Canadians [34].

6. Study Group on Light Frame Structures

An important objective of this new study group is to to promote the use of wood in housing in Mexico. In this regard the group seeks to prepare a Spanish language construction handbook aimed at carpenters and builders, and also to develop a simplified design manual for wood roof systems. [40] Canada has one member on this seven-person committee. [34]

7. Study Group on Multilingual Forestry Vocabulary

Canada has recently completed a bilingual English/French translation of the 'Vocabulary of forestry and forest products' and will publish it as an NAFC document. Mexico intends to produce an English/Spanish version. The next project is to prepare a trilingual 'Vocabulary' in magnetic tape format. [40] Each NAFC member country has one delegate on this committee [34].

8. Study Group on Silviculture

The emphasis of this study group is on tropical silviculture. Recent achievements have been the publication of a 'Directory of tropical silviculturists' and a 10-day workshop on the management of secondary forests, hosted by Mexico. The committee proposes to publish 'The useful trees of tropical North America,' and to hold a workshop on research in tropical silviculture. [40] Two of the nine current members, including the chairman, are Canadians [34].

Resources. The host country covers most NAFC meeting costs. The FAO Forestry Department normally pays for interpretation and translation services, publishes the meeting report, and provides the permanent secretariat. Each member nation pays for its own delegation.[31]

Activities. NAFC recommendations, endorsements, and agreements are addressed to member governments, FAO, and NAFC

subsidiary bodies [35-40]. At the latest session, for example, the commission advised member governments of its support for the establishment of a new study group on 'Forestry in the struggle against desertification' and for more research and development in biotechnology [40].

In addition, FAO was advised both of the necessity of making early evaluations of the 'Tropical Forestry Action Plan,' and to raise its priority for small-scale forest-based enterprises, remote sensing, non-wood forest products, and biotechnology research. [40]

Canadian Involvement. Canada has hosted five sessions of NAFC, in the following order: three in Ottawa, one in Victoria, BC, and one, the latest meeting, in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. [40]

The Canadian delegate to and chairman of the latest session of NAFC was the associate deputy minister of Forestry Canada. The director general of the Great Lakes Forestry Centre and the director of the International Forestry Branch, both of Forestry Canada, served as alternates. [40]

There was also a large contingent (18) of advisers because of the Canadian venue: 13 from Forestry Canada, 2 from the Government of Ontario, and 1 each from the Government of Québec, the Canadian Institute of Forestry, and the Canadian Forestry Association. No industry officials or academics from Canada attended. [40]

Contacts.
The Secretary, FAO North American Forestry Commission:
c/o Senior Forestry Officer (Policy), Policy Analysis Group, Policy and Planning Service, Forestry Department, FAO, Rome. [40,50]

Other FAO and Canadian contacts:
See FAO.

1.1.3 FAO COMMITTEE ON WOOD-BASED PANEL PRODUCTS

Functions. The functions of the FAO Committee on Wood-Based Panel Products are:

1. to advise the director general on aspects of the FAO Regular and Field Programs relating to wood-based panel products;

2. to identify study topics for the purpose of suggesting FAO priorities;

3. to provide guidance on the kinds of technical, statistical, and economic data pertaining to wood-based panel industries that should be collected, analyzed, and published internationally. [48]

Organization. Membership on the committee is restricted to between 15 and 30 member nations. Sessions are convened every three years or so, although no meetings have been held since 1983 [48]. The 8th session is scheduled for the current biennium [28].

Members are selected by the director general to reflect regional interests, producers, and consumers in relation to the major products and raw materials [48]. The forest industry tends to be well represented [27].

Resources. Each country pays the expenses of its own delegation, while the FAO Forestry Department covers all other meeting costs and provides the permanent secretariat.[32]

Activities. Some issues debated by this committee and specifically concerning wood-based panel products include: classification and definitions; world production capacities; world outlooks for consumption and supply; the effect on future consumption of new technologies and price movements in raw materials and energy; and an investment strategy for developing

countries based on small-scale mills. [27,48]

Canadian Involvement. Canada is a member of this committee; the current delegate is the senior officer in the Wood Products Division of the Canadian Department of Industry, Science, and Technology (DIST).[33]

Two DIST officials, plus the managing director of the Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia, attended the 1980 session. There, Canada joined a working party to review the classification and definitions of wood-based panel products. [27] Canada was not represented at the latest session, in 1983.

Contacts.

The Secretary, FAO Committee on Wood-Based Panel Products:
c/o Forest Industries Division, Forestry Department, FAO, Rome. [27]

Permanent Canadian Contact:
Manager, Wood Products Division, Forest Products Directorate, Resource Processing Industries Branch, Department of Industry, Science, and Technology;
235 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0H5
Phone: (613) 954-3031[34] [6]

Other FAO and Canadian contacts:
See FAO.

1.1.4 FAO COMMITTEE ON FOREST DEVELOPMENT IN THE TROPICS

Functions. The Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics is presently the only international intergovernmental committee in the world dealing explicitly with questions related to tropical forestry. Its specific functions are:

1. to study technical, economic, environmental, institutional, and social problems relating to the development of tropical forests, in coordination with other organizations, having regard for a) conservation; b) the production, utilization, conversion, and marketing aspects of forest products; and c) research and training; and

2. to help ensure the development and rational utilization of tropical forest and related resources by: a) reviewing international programs and activities relevant to the conservation and management of tropical forest ecosystems, b) suggesting ways of harmonizing these programs and activities, and c) recommending actions by governments and international organizations. [48]

Organization. Membership on this committee has recently been expanded to a maximum of 60 FAO member nations. At the 8th session in 1987, the committee's latest, 34 countries were represented as members, 21 as observers. [16] The officers of the committee include a chairman, two vice-chairmen, and a secretary [77].

The committee meets every two to three years. Member countries are advised by FAO to choose representatives who are technically competent not only in tropical forestry and forest industries, but in environmental and scientific matters relating to forest ecosystems as well. [48]

Resources. Each country pays the expenses of its own member, while the FAO Forestry Department covers all other meeting expenses and provides the permanent secretariat.[35]

Activities. One of FAO's most significant forestry achievements is the 'Tropical Forestry Action Plan' (TFAP), which has been adopted by tropical countries and the international community [28]. The five action program proposals which constitute TFAP represent an overall conceptual framework for long-term action in the field of tropical forestry [17].

The seeds for TFAP were sown at the 1983 session when the committee identified five priority problem areas (identified in Section 1.2, under *Activities*), and recommended that FAO elaborate proposals for corresponding action programs at the regional or global level. The resulting programs were reviewed by five corresponding *ad hoc* expert groups in March 1985. [17,44]

Later in 1985 the revised proposals were adopted by the committee and endorsed by the full Conference [28]; in 1986 they were approved by the FAO Committee on Forestry [22]. By June 1988, assistance under TFAP had been requested by 55 countries [57].

TFAP is a dominant feature in the activities of the Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics. At its latest meeting all eight of the committee's recommendations for FAO, plus one of seven for member governments, dealt with the plan. [16]

The remaining six recommendations directed to member governments generally concerned the needs to increase political awareness for forestry, to quantify the economic and financial benefits of aid and investment in the forestry sector and, especially, to strengthen forestry research. [16]

Canadian Involvement. The Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics has become an important committee for Canada in recent years. For this reason Canada is actively seeking to upgrade its membership status from observer to full member.[36] The director of CIDA's Forestry Sector represented Canada at the latest session[37].

As one of the world's leading bilateral donor countries, Canada supports TFAP and actively participates in its execution.[38]

Contacts.

The Secretary, FAO Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics:
c/o Director, Forest Resources Division, FAO, Rome. [16,50]

Other FAO and Canadian contacts:
See FAO.

1.1.5 FAO ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PULP AND PAPER

Functions. This committee advises the director general on the evolution and implementation of FAO programs in the field of pulp and paper and on ways these programs should be developed. [48]

Organization. The director general appoints between 12 and 20 experts as members of this committee. Individuals are selected to serve in their personal capacity because of special technical competence. [48] In practice this means the members are almost exclusively from the private sector (or Eastern Bloc equivalent)[39] [13]. Twelve of the current 20 members are from developed countries.

The committee meets annually [48]. The 1986 session, its 27th, was attended by 12 members and 20 other participants from 18 countries [13].

Subsidiary Bodies. Specific tasks are sometimes delegated to working parties.[40]

Resources. Members attend sessions at their own expense [48]. The FAO Forestry Department covers all other meeting expenses and provides the permanent secretariat[41].

Activities. This has proven to be a particularly valuable committee to FAO, especially in the areas of technology, technological development, industry planning, and international trade. The sessions play an important role in developing future Regular Program activities (as with other forestry advisory committees) through advice given and through the annual action plan prepared by the committee. [31]

Recent meetings helped in formulating the concept of "appropriate forest industries", which is the thrust of FAO's current program in Forest Industries and Trade. [31]

FAO guidelines on a) the essential phases in establishing successful pulp and paper industries in developing countries, and b) the establishment of industrial tree plantations for the pulp and paper industries, were written largely on the basis of committee deliberations. [31]

Canadian Involvement. There is a member from Canada on the Advisory Committee on Pulp and Paper; he is traditionally the president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association[42] [12]. The director general has nominated this member with the concurrence of Canada.

Contacts.

The Secretary, FAO Advisory Committee of Experts on Pulp and Paper:
Forest Industries Division, Forestry Department, FAO, Rome.

Permanent Canadian Contact:
The President, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Sun Life Building, 23rd Floor, 1155 Metcalfe Street, Montréal, Québec. H3B 2X9
Phone: (514) 866-6621[43]

Other FAO and Canadian contacts:
See FAO.

1.1.6 FAO ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY EDUCATION

Functions. This committee advises the director general on the evolution and implementation of FAO programs concerning education and training in forestry, watershed and range management, forest industries, and wildlife and national parks management, and on the ways these programs should be developed. [48]

Organization. Membership is limited to 30 FAO member nations selected by the director general. Each country thus chosen appoints someone with technical competence to serve on the committee in a personal capacity. [48]

Sessions are convened every one or two years [48]. The 1986 session, the committee's 14th and most recent, was attended by 14 members and 17 others [15].

The venue changes to a different region each time, where special attention is devoted to local problems and issues [31]. In addition, whenever possible, the committee holds its sessions in conjunction with major forestry events.

Resources. Each country pays the expenses of its own member, while the FAO Forestry Department covers all other meeting expenses and provides the permanent secretariat.[44] [31]

Activities. The main activity of this committee is advising on the qualitative aspects of forestry education, such as curriculum improvement and development of new training programs [31]. It is currently providing guidance in the development of public education in forestry, forestry extension, and forest industries training [15].

The committee has been instrumental in the establishment of a number of country-based activities. Examples include the introduction of social forestry curricula in Thailand, the creation of forestry teacher development programs in China and the Philippines, and the establishment of a forest industries training centre in Zimbabwe. [31]

Canadian Involvement. Canada is a founding member of the Advisory Committee on Forestry Education and has attended its sessions regularly. Traditionally, the member has been the dean of a Canadian university school of forestry, with the appointment rotating every four years. Forestry Canada provides financial support. [60]

A University of Toronto dean of forestry was the first Canadian member of the committee, later becoming its chairman [63]. The present delegate is the associate dean of forestry at the University of Alberta [60].

The first meeting of the advisory committee in Canada will be in conjunction with the 19th IUFRO World Congress scheduled for 1990 in Montréal.

Between sessions, contacts are maintained with FAO on matters of mutual interest, such as the recent Canadian proposal to set up a forestry textbook project for developing countries.

Contacts.

The Secretary, FAO Advisory Committee on Forestry Education:
c/o Chief, Forestry Education, Employment and Institutions Branch, Forest Resources Division, FAO, Rome.
[14,50]

Other FAO and Canadian contacts:
See FAO.

1.1.7 FAO PANEL OF EXPERTS ON FOREST GENE RESOURCES

Functions. This panel helps plan and coordinate FAO's efforts to explore, utilize, and conserve the gene resources of forest trees. It is also responsible for preparing short- and long-term FAO action programs, for providing information to member governments [48], and for helping coordinate activities worldwide in the field of forest genetic resources [31].

Organization. Panels of experts are nominated by the director general. The experts are consulted in their individual capacity mainly by correspondence but also through meetings of some or all of the panel members. [48,45]

The panel meets every three or four years [42,43]. All 15 members, plus 6 observers, attended its sixth and latest meeting in 1985 [43].

Resources. Panel members receive no remuneration for their services but are paid subsistence and travel costs by FAO when attending meetings [48]. The FAO Forestry Department covers all other meeting expenses and provides the permanent secretariat[45].

Activities. FAO member governments benefit from seed collected and information published in response to recommendations of the panel. Seed is made freely available to all developing countries for conservation and seed production and testing purposes. The meetings also provide a forum where the activities of major seed centres (many of them represented on the panel) are coordinated. [31]

The recommendations of the panel at its latest meeting include the following:

- that genetic resource conservation be incorporated as a stated objective in management plans of existing protected areas;
- that efforts be made to channel some resources toward the exploration, evaluation, and conservation of forest genetic resources;
- that continued high priority be given to both *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation of plant and forest genetic resources;
- that linkages be strengthened or developed between conservation and forest management/tree improvement;
- that developments in advanced technologies related to genetic resource conservation be closely followed for their possible application to forestry; and
- that attention be focussed on the exploration, collection, evaluation, and conservation of multipurpose woody species. [19]

Canadian Involvement. The North American Region is presently represented on the panel by a research scientist at the Petawawa National Forestry Institute of Forestry Canada. The alternate is a professor at the Faculty of Forestry, University of New Brunswick[46]. The panel has never met in Canada. [42,43]

Contacts.

The Secretary, FAO Panel of Experts on Forest Gene Resources:
c/o Forest Resources Division, Forestry Department, FAO, Rome. [42,50]

Canadian Contact:
Project Leader, Tree Genetics and Breeding, Petawawa National Forestry Institute, Forestry Canada, Chalk River, Ontario. K0J 1J0
Phone: (613) 589-2880[47] [42]

Other FAO and Canadian contacts:
See FAO.

1.1.8 WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS

Functions. World Forestry Congresses bring together experts from around the world to examine and discuss all aspects of global forestry issues, to draw general conclusions, and to make broad recommendations applicable on a regional or worldwide basis. [20,67]

Congress discussions are designed especially:

1. to gather knowledge and experience, with a view to giving guidance on matters pertaining to forest policy;

2. to articulate views that may guide research organizations in identifying useful lines of investigation;

3. to express opinions that may assist international organizations in planning future work; and

4. to promote the elaboration and worldwide acceptance of technical standards. [20]

The functions of the World Forestry Congress are advisory, not executive; thus the implementation of congress recommendations is a matter solely for those to whom the recommendations are tendered. Moreover, as a guiding principle, congress participants are assumed to speak only for themselves and not to commit their sponsors. [20]

Organization. The congress is open to member countries of the UN, FAO, and other UN specialized agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Participants are generally scientists, technicians, or administrators interested in forestry. There are two classes of participants:

- 'Participants' include representatives of: governments; international organizations; scientific, technical, or educational forestry organizations; industry; public or private bodies financing forestry activities; professional forestry associations; and individuals connected with forestry, forest conservation, and the utilization of forest products. Each participant has one vote.

- 'Associate participants' include relations accompanying participants, plus students. They are not entitled to vote. [20]

The congress normally meets every six years [70]. The ninth and latest congress was held in Mexico City in July 1985, and was attended by over 2000 delegates from more than 100 countries [76]. Previous sites have been Jakarta, Indonesia (1978), Buenos Aires, Argentina (1972), Madrid, Spain (1966), Seattle, USA (1960), Dehra Dun, India (1954), Helsinki, Finland (1948), Budapest, Hungary (1936), and Rome, Italy (1926) [70].

Subsidiary Bodies.

Organizing Committee

This committee is established by the host country to plan and carry out the work of each congress. Its members are chiefly from the host country and FAO. [63]

Nominations Committee

This body prepares a list of officers of the congress for consideration and approval at the opening session. [20]

General Committee

To facilitate the orderly progress of the congress, a General Committee is set up. Its particular role is to settle differences of interpretation of the rules of the congress and to decide questions put to it by any congress officer or by FAO. Its members include the president, co-presidents, and vice-presidents of the

congress, and an FAO representative. [20]

Role of FAO. The World Forestry Congress is a special case. The congress is not an FAO organ, strictly speaking, and FAO spends no money on it[48]. The organization of a congress is primarily the responsibility of the host country; FAO's role being one "of service, and not one of control" [20].

Still, the congress closely resembles an FAO technical conference — hence the placement here of the congress entry — and FAO has always played a central role [46] as coordinator[49], collaborator [70], and adviser [67].

The onus for holding the World Forestry Congress is, in effect, on FAO[50]. It is FAO which chooses both the time and place[51]. It is FAO which extends invitations to eligible countries to participate [74]. And it is FAO which provides the permanent contact for congress matters[52].

The host country is designated by the FAO Council on the basis of responses to a formal enquiry sent by the director general to all governments of UN, FAO, and other UN specialized agencies [46], and after vetting through the Committee on Forestry[53].

FAC assists the host country in establishing a local secretariat[54] and, in particular, supplies an executive secretary for the Organizing Committee [63]. Upon request FAO also makes available its staff or consultants to the host nation, albeit on a cost recovery basis[55] [46].

The final decision on the program for a congress rests with the host country, although by general agreement there is a limit to its size and scope. [20]

Resources. The host nation assumes all costs of the congress[56] (currently estimated at nearly US$ 0.7 million [64]) and provides the local secretariat [67]. Participants pay their own way[57].

Activities. The IX World Forestry Congress in Mexico City adopted the overall theme 'Forestry resources in the integral development of society' [70]. The three technical commissions, which each addressed up to seven sub-themes, examined the trends and new contributions in natural resources management, in production and productivity, and in institutions and rural development [69]. The conclusions and recommendations from these sessions are summarized in 'General conclusions of the congress.'

'The manifest of Mexico,' whose publication is in keeping with the tradition of a final congress communiqué, includes: an endorsement of the 'Tropical Forestry Action Plan'; a plea for better communication between forestry professionals and politicians; a call for an integrated approach to rural development involving forestry, agriculture, and other land uses; and a suggestion for a world fund for the development and environmental protection of forests. [68]

Canadian Involvement. Forestry Canada coordinates the involvement of Canadian participants at each congress, drawing mainly from government agencies, but also including the universities, private industry, and other interested bodies.[58] [63]

The Canadian delegation to the Mexico congress totalled 46. Representatives were present from the federal government (Forestry Canada, CIDA, and the Department of Industry, Science, and Technology); from three provincial governments (British Columbia, Ontario, and Québec); from four forestry faculties (representing the Universities of Alberta, Laval, New Brunswick, and Toronto); and from private industry. [76]

The Canadian delegation was headed by the Minister of State (Forestry), who was elected one of five regional vice-presi-

dents and appointed chairman of Technical Commission II. Canadians presented 12 of the 170 technical papers. [76]

Contacts.
The Assistant Director General, Forestry Department:
FAO, Rome. [50]

Other FAO and Canadian contacts:
See FAO.

1.2 FAO FORESTRY DEPARTMENT (FO)

Aims. The Forestry Department is FAO's *executive* wing in the field of forestry and, as such, is responsible for achieving FAO's goals through its programs of work in this area[59]. The common focus of all FO programs is rural development [28].

FO's objectives reflect the priorities recommended by the Committee on Forestry and the FAO Council; that is, to implement and monitor the Forestry Development Strategy [18,25,26] which was approved by the Conference in 1981. This strategy was further expanded by the endorsement of the 'Tropical Forestry Action Plan' by the FAO Conference in 1985. [31,51]

The department's long-term objectives are:

1. to enhance the effectiveness of forest management activities, while ensuring widespread sharing of benefits and participation of all segments of the population concerned;

2. to stabilize the environmental contribution of forests to the land and water base for agricultural and pastoral activities;

3. to optimize the direct contribution of forest products to the economy; and

4. to develop institutions and policies at the national level. [31]

Organization. The Forestry Department is a branch of the permanent FAO secretariat in Rome, and is led by an assistant director general. FO has two divisions (Forest Resources, Forest Industries), two services (Policy and Planning, Operations), and the Management Support Unit, as shown in *Figure 2*. In addition, FO has eight professionals distributed among the

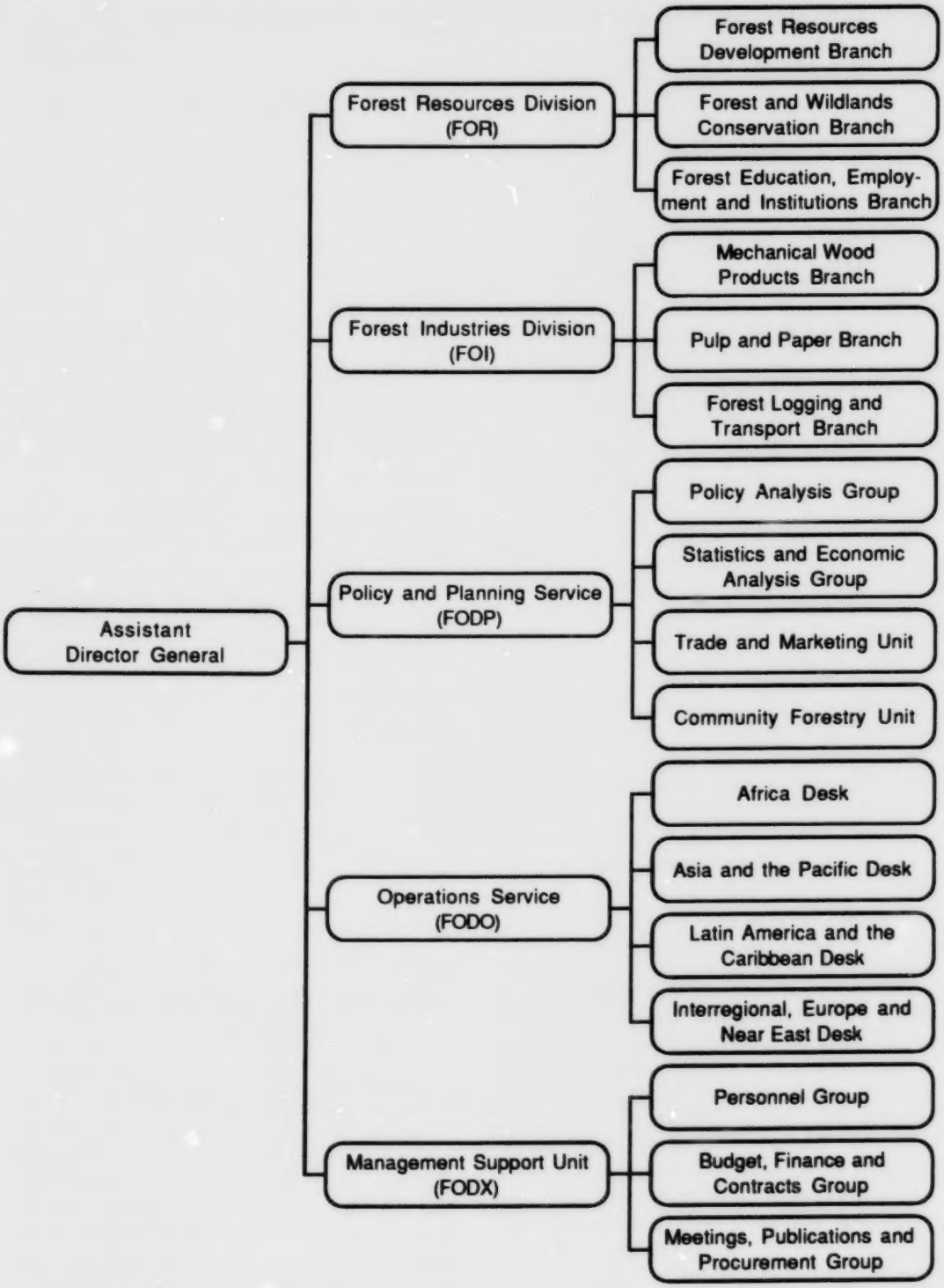
Assistant Director General
Forest Resources Division (FOR)
Forest Resources Development Branch
Forest and Wildlands Conservation Branch
Forest Education, Employment and Institutions Branch
Forest Industries Division (FOI)
Mechanical Wood Products Branch
Pulp and Paper Branch
Forest Logging and Transport Branch
Policy and Planning Service (FODP)
Policy Analysis Group
Statistics and Economic Analysis Group
Trade and Marketing Unit
Community Forestry Unit
Operations Service (FODO)
Africa Desk
Asia and the Pacific Desk
Latin America and the Caribbean Desk
Interregional, Europe and Near East Desk
Management Support Unit (FODX)
Personnel Group
Budget, Finance and Contracts Group
Meetings, Publications and Procurement Group

Figure 2. Organization of the FAO Forestry Department.

five FAO regional offices (though none in the Liaison Office for North America). [28]

The Forest Resources Division seeks to promote the multiple-use management of existing forests and the creation of new forests in support of sustained national and rural development. It takes into account the production, environmental protection, and social functions of the forest. [71]

The Forest Industries Division endeavours mainly to establish and manage forest industries in developing countries so as to aid social and forestry development. [71]

The Policy and Planning Service carries out substantive functions relating to planning, perspective studies, statistics, trade, and economic analysis. [71]

The Operations Service coordinates the Field Program activities [71], while the the Management Support Unit provide essential administrative support services relating to personnel, finance, and communications [54].

Interagency Links. In a 1976 compilation, 42 international organizations had established formal relations with the Forestry Department of FAO. Intergovernmental organizations (IGO's) accounted for 18, nongovernmental bodies for 24. [55]

FAO recognizes six forms of cooperation with IGO's: attendance at meetings, consultation on agenda items, cooperation on joint projects, consultation on technical problems, dissemination of information about FAO's activities, and exchange of documentation. [55]

Resources. Worldwide forestry expenditures planned by FAO for the 1988-89 biennium, expressed on an *annual* basis and exclusive of the Technical Cooperation Program, amount to US$ 9 million in the Regular Program and US$ 43 million in the Extrabudgetary Program (59.2% from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP); 40.8% from trust funds), for a total of **US$ 53 million** (rounded independently) [28]. The total Forestry Canada budget, for comparison, is about US$ 181 million [1].

The Forestry Major Program accounts for 4.2% of the FAO Regular Program, 12.2% of the FAO Extrabudgetary Program, and 9.1% overall. Forestry is the smallest of FAO's three Technical and Economic Major Programs based on the Regular Program budget alone; Fisheries and Agriculture are 1.4 and 8.7 times larger respectively. [28]

The Forest Resources & Environment Program commands 60% of total FO funds. The rest (except for 3% absorbed by Program Management) is split evenly between Forest Industries & Trade and Forest Investment & Institutions. [28]

The department employs **153 people**, not including regional staff. Of these, 61 are in the Professional and higher grades (42 are sponsored by the Regular Program, 19 by the Extrabudgetary Program); and 92 are General Service staff (52 Regular, 19 Extrabudgetary). [28]

Appendix B shows *annualized* budget detail for both money (by source of funds) and total personnel for every FO program and subprogram. [28]

Currently, 42 (or 20%) of the total 214 FAO forestry field projects are funded from the regular budget out of the Technical Cooperation Program. Of the rest, 123 (57%) are funded by UNDP, 49 (23%) by trust funds. [52]

Activities. The nature and full scope of FO activities is evident in *Appendix C*, which is a complete list (except for administrative items) of the department's "program elements" used for budgetary purposes. [28]

The Forest Resources & Environment Program generally aims at providing as-

sistance to member countries in the development and conservation of their forest and wildlife resources. [28]

The Forest Industries & Trade Program strongly emphasizes training. Other activities relate to reduction of waste in harvesting, transport, marketing, and in the processing of wood. [28]

The Forest Investment & Institutions Program seeks to strengthen the institutional capabilities in the forestry sector for priority-setting, policy-making, and long-term planning, and for translating action plans into effective programs. [28]

The 'Tropical Forestry Action Plan' is a top priority for FAO and its influence pervades the Forestry Department. It has been adopted by tropical countries and the international community as a framework for increased and harmonized long-term action in five priority problem areas:

- Forestry and land use at the agriculture/forestry interface
- Forest-based industrial development
- Fuelwood and energy
- Conservation of tropical forest ecosystems
- Institutions [28]

Each of the department's programs, as listed in *Appendix C* , have been reviewed recently in light of these priorities and the need to provide more effective assistance to member countries in the plan's implementation. [28]

The department currently administers 214 forestry field projects around the world. There are 197 projects specific to seventy-six countries, as shown in *Figure 3* . Not included on the map are the 16 projects which are specific to four regions and the 1 that is inter-regional in scope. [52]

The subjects covered by these field projects (and corresponding share of total Field Program expenses) are: monitoring of forest resources/land use planning/ forest management (33%); forestry for rural development (23%); forestry education, training, and research (21%); forest industries development (18%); watershed management (4%); and wildlife management (1%). [23]

Staff at FO headquarters and regional offices train an average of over 300 people annually through courses, workshops, and study tours. In addition, they organize an average of 30 meetings, seminars, and expert consultations per year, involving more than 1000 nationals. [31]

FAO forestry staff in the Regular Program average 6.4 person-years annually in the field, giving direct assistance to member countries. FO consultants account for another 5.3 person-years. [31]

Further details on FAO's forestry activities can be found in the 'The director-general's programme of work and budget,' supplemented by its substantial companion volumes entitled 'Review of the Regular Programme...' and 'Review of Field Programmes...' which assess progress for the two years preceding the date of issue.

Canadian Involvement. Canada funds the FAO Regular Program — and through it, the Forestry Department — with its current annual FAO contribution of US$ 8.8 million[60]. On a *pro rata* basis, Canada's annual support for FO itself is **US$ 0.35 million**.

Canada also supports the FO Field Program indirectly through its contributions to the UNDP and other multilateral trust funds[61]. Canada presently has no money directly in trust for FAO field projects in forestry[62].

There are **7 Canadians** among the 61 professionals [28] in the Forestry Department, representing 11.5%. Three

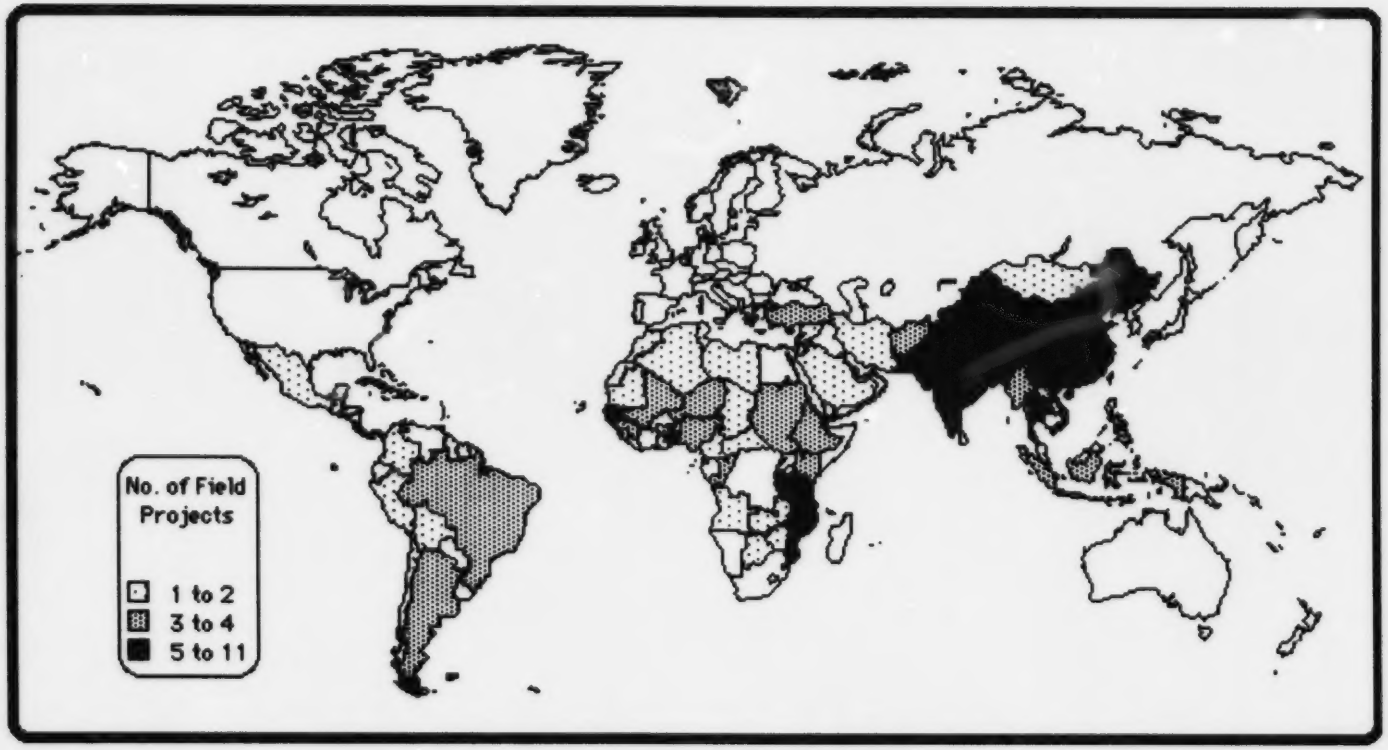

Figure 3. World distribution of FAO Forestry Department field projects, 1987.

are in Rome and four are in the field in Asia and Africa. There is also one Canadian in the General Service grade. [62]

Canadians have held their share of senior FO staff positions over the years, especially during the crucial formative period. The following lists for the department and for each division, as of June 1988: the present name of the organizational unit; the total number of heads it has ever had (in parentheses); the name of the Canadian incumbent and years served; and whether that person was the first to occupy the post (denoted by "*"): [71]

FAO Forestry Department (6)
no Canadian head

Forest Industries Division (11)
P J Vakomies 1970-1977
L R Letourneau 1981-1984
Dr F J Keenan 1985-

Forest Resources Division (8)
no Canadian head

Policy & Planning Service (12)
J D Harrison 1949-1951*
Dr S L Pringle 1963-1981

Operations Service (7)
D R Cameron 1951-1953*

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association contributes its own data to the Forest Industry Division's annual surveys of world paper and paperboard, which concern production, exports, imports, and production capacities. FAO produces three annual reports based on these surveys, all well regarded by Canadian industry. FAO is the only body in the world doing this work.[63]

Environment Canada has also provided considerable advice and assistance regarding FAO's computerized geographic information system. [33]

Canadians have also been invited to various *ad hoc* expert consultations. In 1980, for example, a Forestry Canada scientist participated in the FAO/UNEP Expert Consultation on *in situ* Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources [56]. In 1985, a Canadian attended the Expert Consultation on the Role of Forestry in Combatting Desertification [31]. In 1987, the president of a Canadian plywood firm was summoned to the FAO Expert Consultation on Wood-Based Panels [72].

Publications. The department publishes a quarterly, 'Unasylva,' and a variety of other periodicals including: 'Forest genetic resources'; 'Monthly bulletin on tropical forest products in world timber trade'; 'Yearbook of forest products'; 'Forest product prices'; 'Pulp and paper capacities' and other periodic industry capacity surveys; 'Estimated production of pulp, paper, and paperboard'; 'Projected pulp and paper mills in the world' [64]; and 'Forest resources.' [28] There is also an informal annual 'Forestry planning newsletter' for communications between headquarters and field staff.

The average annual number of FO publications produced recently, by category, is: a) 45 periodicals, reference documents, and newsletters; b) 9 training and research manuals; and c) 19 technical documents and case studies. [31]

Contacts.
Office of the Assistant Director General, FAO Forestry Department:
FAO, Rome. [28]

Other FAO and Canadian contacts:
See FAO.

1.3 FAO DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

1.3.1 FAO TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM (TCP)

Functions. This program enables FAO to respond quickly to requests for urgent or unexpected small-scale assistance in the fields of forestry, agriculture, or fisheries. [28]

General. TCP is funded and administered by the FAO Development Department [28]. The projects involving forestry are executed as part of the Field Program by the Forestry Department [52].

The first test for project proposals is whether they give emphasis to increasing production, for the ultimate purpose of raising incomes of small-scale producers and rural workers. Four other selection criteria are also used. Priority is given to the least developed countries. [28]

TCP provides only technical, not financial, assistance. Inputs take the form of:

- services of experts (maximum one year) and consultants;
- short-term and practically-oriented training activities;
- equipment and supplies;
- operational means to provide for the production of printed reports; and
- subcontracts to institutions for technical services. [28]

Resources. TCP, as part of the Regular Program of FAO, is supported by the annual contributions of the member nations [11]. The TCP budget for the calendar 1988-89 biennium, expressed on an *annual* basis, is **US$ 32 million** (14% of the total FAO Regular Program budget) [28]. All other funding for the FAO Field Program is from extrabudgetary sources [30].

At present, 42 (20%) of the 214 FAO forestry field projects are TCP-funded [52]. In 1986 the TCP forestry projects were allocated **US$ 2.4 million**, 6.6% of the TCP budget. Of this amount, 38% was spent on training, 19% on advisory services, 14% on emergencies, 10% on assistance with the formulation of funding proposals[65], 10% on technology transfer, and 8% on investment. [28]

Canadian Involvement. Canada supports the FAO Regular Program — and through it, TCP — with its annual FAO contribution (US$ 8.8 million in 1988)[66]. The part which goes to TCP forestry projects specifically, on a *pro rata* basis, is **US$ 0.09 million**.

Contacts.
See FAO.

1.3.2 FAO ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS PROGRAM (APO)

Function. The APO Program provides an economical source of professional expertise in support of FAO-assisted development projects. [8]

General. This program is administered by the FAO Development Department[67]. Fifteen countries currently participate by sponsoring Associate Professional Officers ("APOs"). In 1987 there were 317 APOs in all; 85% in the field, the rest in Rome. [8]

APOs are technical specialists in such fields as forestry, fisheries, and agriculture who (in Canada's case, at least) have recently graduated with a Masters degree or equivalent. They always work under the supervision of an FAO expert and are normally paid at FAO's entry-level scale for professionals. [8]

Resources. The APO program is part of the FAO Extrabudgetary Program [28]. Both the funds and the experts themselves are provided by the sponsoring FAO member nation.[68]

Activities. Officers generally function as part of an international team of experts working to implement a project work plan. APOs are generally assigned to work with a national or several nationals on a day-to-day basis, providing advice, instruction, and support in the implementation of the project. [8]

Canadian Involvement. Canada participates in APO through CIDA's Food Aid Coordination and Evaluation Centre, which handles both the financial and policy matters. APO is one of the CIDA's smaller and less publicized programs. At the moment there are no Canadian APOs in forestry.[69]

CIDA's aims for the APO program are:

1. to provide indirect assistance to developing countries;
2. to attract people to the field of international development in the disciplines concerned;
3. to give young Canadian professionals a chance to gain international experience;[70] and
4. to help CIDA ensure that employment in FAO is equitably distributed among women and other affirmative action target groups [8].

CIDA-sponsored APOs are always assigned to field posts in developing countries [8] for a period of two (rarely three) years. There are never more than six Canadian APOs at any one time, and typically four. The cost of supporting each officer is approximately US$ 55,000 per year.[71]

Contacts.

Coordinator, FAO Associate Professional Officers Program:
Special Programs Liaison Service, Field Program Development Division, Development Department, FAO,Rome.[72]

Canadian APO Program Administration:
Aid Stream Coordinator, Human Resources Planning Section, Organization, Planning & Development Directorate, Personnel & Administration Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, Place du Centre, 200Promenade du Portage, Hull, Québec.
K1A 0G4 [8]
Phone: (819) 997-6457 [6]

Canadian APO (Forestry) Program Inquiries:
Chief, Forestry Sector, Natural Resources Division, Professional Services Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, Place du Centre, 200 Promenade du Portage, Hull, Québec.
K1A 0G4
Phone: (819) 997-6586 [6]

Other FAO and Canadian contacts:
See FAO.

1.4 OTHER FAO FORESTRY-RELATED SUBSIDIARY BODIES

The following FAO subsidiary bodies are of somewhat lesser importance to Canadian forestry interests:

- Commission on Plant Genetic Resources;
- AFC/EFC/NEFC Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions — *Silva Mediterranea* ; and
- FAO Committee of Experts on Pest Control. [48]

Personal Communications

[1]M-A Fredette, Agriculture Canada (**AC**), 22JA88
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[3]G Musgrove, Canadian Department of External Affairs (**DEA**), 20AP88
[4]G Musgrove, DEA, 20AP88
[5]G Musgrove, DEA, 20AP88
[6]W Major, AC, 29AP88
[7]G Steneker, Forestry Canada (**FC**), 15AP88
[8]R Roberts, Canadian International Development Agency (**CIDA**), 12FE88
[9]W Major, AC, 29AP88
[10]M-A Fredette, AC, 22JA88.
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[13]R Prins, AC, 11FE88
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[15]J Tubino, AC, 6JE88
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[20]G Graham, Renouf Publishing Co., 20JE88
[21]M-A Fredette, AC, 22JA88
[22]G Steneker, FC, 1JE88
[23]G Steneker, FC, 15AP88
[24]G Steneker, FC, 15AP88
[25]G Steneker, FC, 1JE88
[26]G Steneker, FC, 1JE88
[27]G Steneker, FC, 15AP88
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[29]R Roberts, CIDA, 12FE88
[30]G Steneker, FC, 15AP88
[31]G Steneker, FC, 15AP88
[32]G Steneker, FC, 15AP88
[33]J Serveau, Canadian Department of Industry, Science & Technology (**DIST**), 28AP88
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[35]G Steneker, FC, 15AP88
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[37]G Steneker, FC, 15AP88
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[39]G Minnes, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association (**CPPA**), 22AP88
[40]G Minnes, CPPA, 22AP88
[41]G Steneker, FC, 15AP88
[42]G Minnes, CPPA, 22AP88
[43]G Minnes, CPPA, 22AP88
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[45]G Steneker, FC, 15AP88
[46]C W Yeatman, FC, 20AP88
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[64]G Minnes, CPPA, 22AP88
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[66]J Lynch, DEA, 5FE88
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Appendix A

Organization of FAO Relevant to Canadian Forestry[1]

(A) Policy-Making Structure

FAO Conference

FAO Council

Standing Committees of Council
Committee on Forestry (COFO)

Bodies established by conventions and agreements
Councils
Commissions
International Poplar Commission
Committees

Bodies established directly by FAO governing bodies
Commissions
Regional Forestry Commissions:
African Forestry Commission (AFC)
Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission (APFC)
European Forestry Commission (EFC)
Latin American Forestry Commission (LAFC)
Near East Forestry Commission (NEFC)
North American Forestry Commission (NAFC)
Committees and Working Parties
FAO Committee on Wood-Based Panel Products
FAO Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics
FAO Advisory Committee of Experts on Pulp and Paper
FAO Advisory Committee on Forestry Education
Panels of Experts
FAO Panel of Experts on Forest Gene Resources
Conferences/Working Parties/Consultations
[World Forestry Congress]

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[1] Sources: [54,50,28]

(B) Executive Structure

Office of the Director General

Departments

Forestry Department (FO):
- **Forest Resources Division**
- **Forest Industries Division**
- **Policy and Planning Service**
- Operations Service
- Management Support Unit

Development Department
- **Technical Cooperation Program (TCP)**
- **Associate Professional Officers Program (APO)**

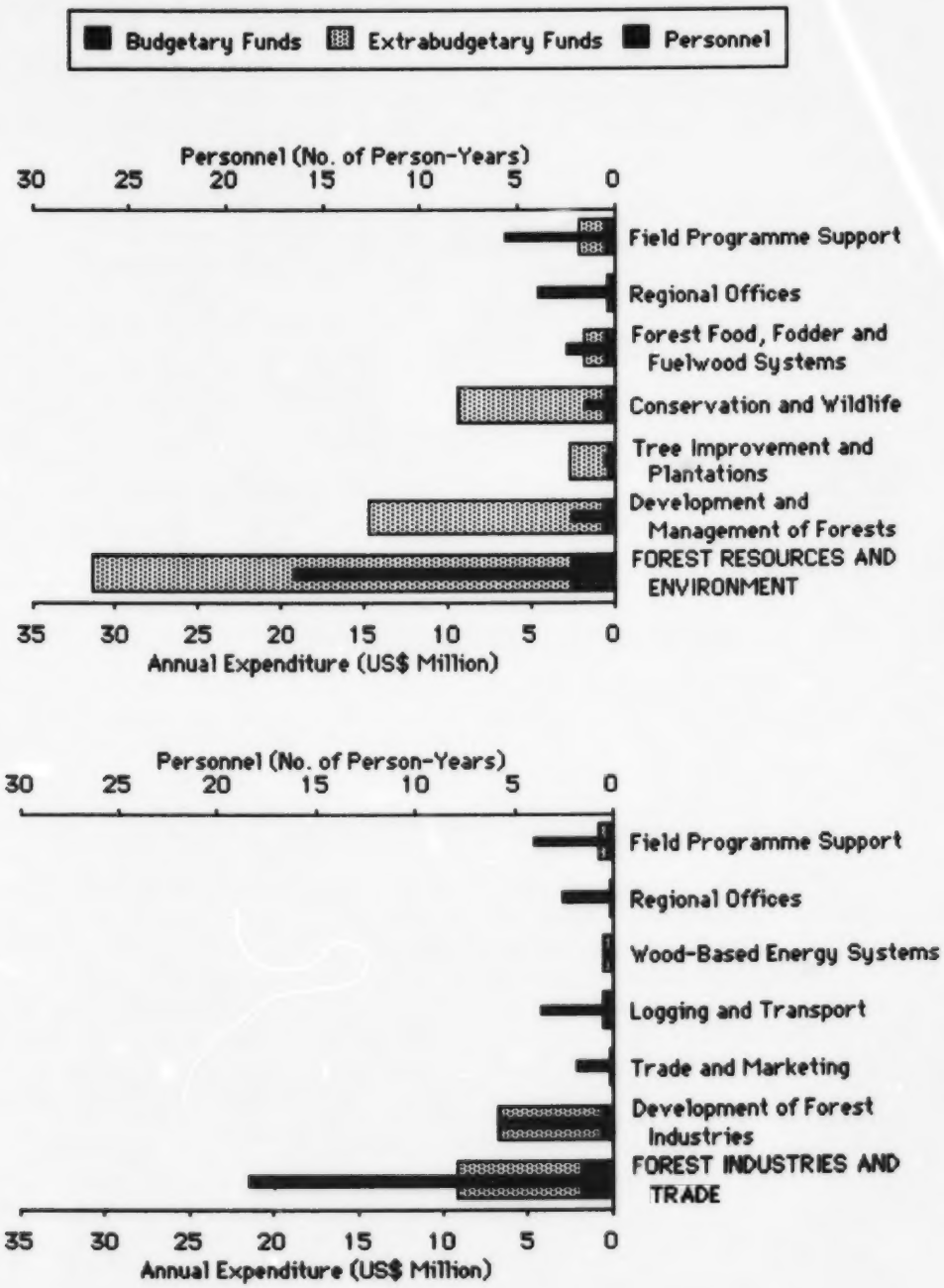
General Affairs and Information Department
- Liaison and Protocol Branch
  - (Liaison with **Office of the Permanent Representative of Canada to FAO)**

Joint Divisions
- Joint ECE/FAO Agriculture and Timber Division (JEUR), Geneva, Switzerland

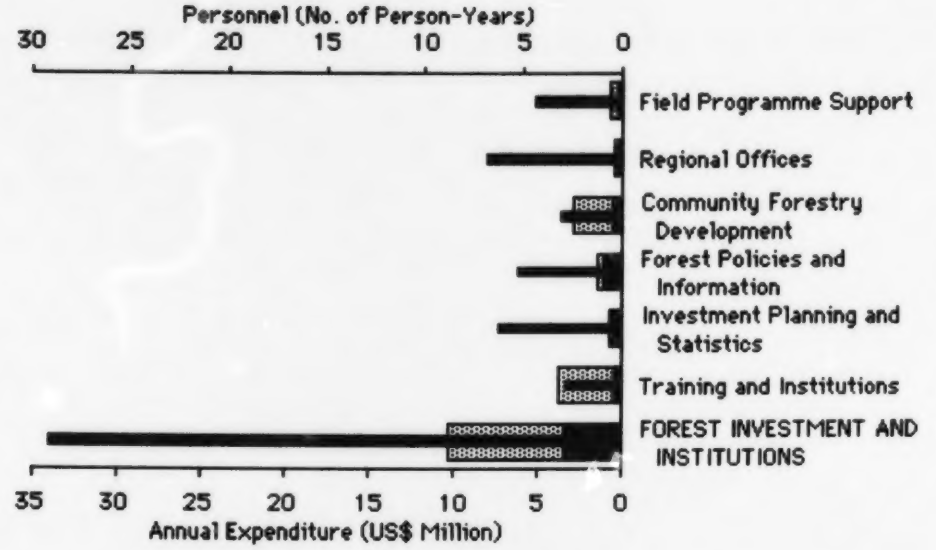
Regional and Liaison Offices
- Regional Office for Africa (Accra, Ghana)
- Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, Thailand)
- Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile)
- Regional Office for the Near East (Rome, Italy)
- Regional Office for Europe (Geneva, Switzerland)
- **FAO Liaison Office for North America (LNOR)**(Washington, DC, USA)
- United Nations Liaison
  - Liaison Office with the United Nations (New York, USA)
  - Liaison Office with the United Nations (Geneva, Switzerland)

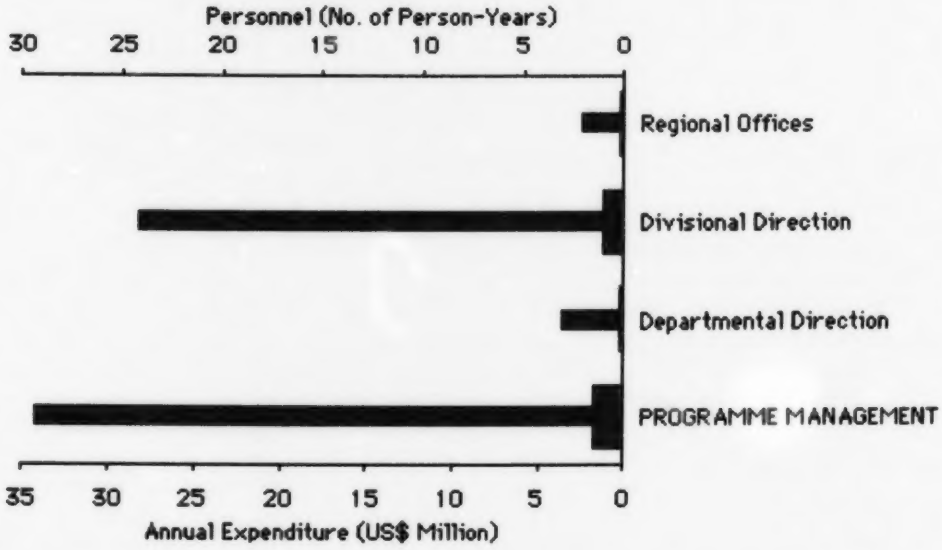
Appendix B

Average Annual Expenditures by and Personnel Requirements of the FAO Forestry Department, by Program and Sub-Program, 1988-1989[1]


Budgetary Funds
Extrabudgetary Funds
Personnel
Personnel (No. of Person-Years)
30 25 20 15 10 5 0
Field Programme Support
Regional Offices
Forest Food, Fodder and Fuelwood Systems
Conservation and Wildlife
Tree Improvement and Plantations
Development and Management of Forests
FOREST RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0
Annual Expenditure (US$ Million)
Personnel (No. of Person-Years)
30 25 20 15 10 5 0
Field Programme Support
Regional Offices
Wood-Based Energy Systems
Logging and Transport
Trade and Marketing
Development of Forest Industries
FOREST INDUSTRIES AND TRADE
35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0
Annual Expenditure (US$ Million)

[1]Source of data: [28]


Personnel (No. of Person-Years)
30 25 20 15 10 5 0
Field Programme Support
Regional Offices
Community Forestry Development
Forest Policies and Information
Investment Planning and Statistics
Training and Institutions
FOREST INVESTMENT AND INSTITUTIONS
35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0
Annual Expenditure (US$ Million)


Personnel (No. of Person-Years)
30 25 20 15 10 5 0
Regional Offices
Divisional Direction
Departmental Direction
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT
35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0
Annual Expenditure (US$ Million)

Appendix C

Selected Programs, Sub-Programs, and Program Elements of the FAO Forestry Department, 1988-1989[1]

FOREST RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Development and Management of Forests
- Tropical Forest Development
- Electronic Data Processing in Forest Resources Development
- Forest Resources Assessment
- Remote Sensing in Forestry
- Land Evaluation in Forestry
- Tropical Forestry Action Plan

Tree Improvement and Plantations
- Forest Protection and Plantations
- Seed Procurement and Tree Improvement
- Forest Genetic Resources Information

Conservation and Wildlife
- Watershed Management
- Transfer of Conservation Technologies
- Wildlife and Protected Area Management
- Contribution of Wildlife to Food Security
- Arid Zone Forestry and Desertification

Forest Food, Fodder and Fuelwood Systems
- Shifting Cultivation & Agro-Forestry
- Geographic Information System
- Mangrove Management
- Diversified Mountain Economy Systems
- Trees as Support to Agricultural Production in Arid Zones
- Arid Zone Wildlife Husbandry
- Fuelwood Resources Development

FOREST INDUSTRIES AND TRADE

Development of Forest Industries
- Appropriate Forest Industries
- Development of Human Resources for Forest Industries
- Industrial Wood Energy
- Marketing of Forest Products

Trade and Marketing
- Monthly Bulletin
- Trade Analysis

Logging and Transport
- Raw Material Procurement Systems
- Improvement of Forest Resources Utilization
- Development of Human Resources for Forest Harvesting

Wood-Based Energy Systems
- Rural Wood Energy

FOREST INVESTMENT AND INSTITUTIONS

Training and Institutions
- Promotion of Forestry Education Development
- Strengthening Forestry Institutions
- Forestry Extension and Public Education
- Strengthening National Forestry Research Capabilities in Developing Countries
- Improvement of Forestry Policies and Legislation

Investment Planning and Statistics
- Analytical Studies
- International Statistics of the Forestry Sector
- Forestry Development Planning
- Planning for Fuelwood

Forest Policies and Information
- Forest Policy Analysis
- Information Materials and Services

Community Forestry Development
- Promotion and Coordination of Participatory Forestry Activities
- Forestry and Food Production
- Rural Employment and Income from Forest-Based Enterprises
- Wood Energy Programme Development, Coordination and Liaison
- Participatory Approaches to Fuelwood Projects

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[1]Source: [28]